

APPROVED
BOARD OF STATE HISTORY
November 30, 2006
MINUTES

TIME: 1:00

PLACE: Rio Grande Depot Boardroom

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Michael Homer, Chair
Pam Miller, Vice Chair
Scott Christensen
Ron Coleman
Michael Winder
Claudia Berry
John Barton

EXCUSED BOARD MEMBERS:

Max Smith
Martha Bradley

ABSENT BOARD MEMBERS:

Chere Romney
Paul Anderson

OTHERS PRESENT:

Korral Broschinsky, Consultant
Lee and Stephanie Gallegos – Mills – Hancock House
Craig Call – Dumke House
Lori Hunsaker, PLPCO
Bea Lufkin, consultant
Ed Mayne, Senator, West Valley
Cathy McKittrick, Salt Lake Tribune
Sam Loftin, St Paul United Methodist Church
Peter Ainsworth, Salt Lake Field Office, BLM
Carol Loftin, Copperton Community Methodist Church
Pam Todd, Copperton Community Methodist Church
Julie Garrett, Evergreen Avenue
Allen Jerekin, Copperton Community Methodist Church
Heather Stettler, SWCA, Inc

DIVISION STAFF:

Wilson Martin
Cory Jensen
Kevin Jones
Kristen Jensen
Alycia Aldrich
Lynette Lloyd

Thom Roberts, Attorney General's Office

WELCOME

Michael welcomed everyone to the Board meeting. He moved quickly into the agenda items and began a discussion on the 2007 Board meeting dates. The Board agreed upon the following dates for 2007:

Thursday, January 25
Thursday, April 26
Thursday, August 23 Retreat at This Is The Place Heritage Park
Thursday, September 13
Thursday, November 29

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 14, 2006 MEETING

John Barton made the motion to approve the September 14 minutes. Claudia Berry seconded the motion and the motion passed with unanimous vote.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Please refer to the following criteria:

- A) Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C) Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Evergreen Avenue Historic District, present by Cory Jensen.

The *Evergreen Avenue Historic District* is located on the east bench of unincorporated Salt Lake County,

within the East Mill Creek Township. The district is significant under Criterion A for its long association with the development of the East Mill Creek residential neighborhood. At a cursory glance, the Evergreen Avenue neighborhood is similar to other neighborhoods in the area with a mix of housing stock and commercial development along the traffic corridors; however, this particular four-block square neighborhood has a unique and remarkable history of development in the Salt Lake Valley. It was the site of the first pioneer flour mill in the valley and a small enclave of pioneer families and their descendants have been in the area since the late 1840s. As the nucleus of the East Mill Creek communities, the area developed a rich historical heritage that is represented by a remarkable range of architectural styles and types not found in other East Mill Creek neighborhoods. The neighborhood represents the East Mill Creek community in its transition from a milling and manufacturing center to a suburban retreat. Throughout the historic period, the neighborhood has been the social center of the community and home to many of East Mill Creek's most prominent residents. The district is also significant under Criterion C for a large collection of architecturally exceptional residences built during the period of significance between 1885 and 1957. Of particular note are the residences of the Neff family, descendants of John Neff, millwright and first settler in the area. Oakwood, the turn-of-the-century summer retreat of Utah's "Silver Queen," Susanna B. Emery-Holmes is located in the district. The Nathaniel Baldwin residence and the twelve bungalows he built for his radio factory employees in the 1910s and 1920s are both historically and architecturally significant. Oakwood and the Baldwin residences were previously listed in the National Register. The historic resources of the *Evergreen Avenue Historic District* contribute to the history of the East Mill Creek community in Salt Lake County.

Pam Miller made a motion that the Board approve the Evergreen Avenue Historic District presented for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Michael Winder and passed with a unanimous vote.

Sandy Historic District, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Sandy Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C for the following contexts: "Boom Town: Mining and Smelting: c. 1875-1905," and "Small Town: Agriculture and Local Businesses, 1907-1957." The period of significance spans c. 1875-1957; however, a third context, "Postwar Growth and Expansion: 1958-2006," is also provided but is outside of the period of significance. The Sandy Historic District is significant for its association with the MPS contexts: "Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-1910;" and "Specialized Agriculture, Small Business and Community Development, 1906-46" of the National Register multiple property submission *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Because this was the original section of Sandy, the contexts of the historic district closely mirror those of the multiple property submission. Under Criterion A the district is significant because it comprises the original core of the city. The Sandy historic district comprises the area initially laid out in 1873 as the town of Sandy, known as the "original square mile." The history and early development of Sandy City was directly related to economic and social activities that occurred largely outside of the boundaries of Sandy City. Located twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, Sandy is at the crossroads of several mining districts, Bingham Canyon to the west, and the Big and Little Cottonwood canyons to the east. Sandy's early history and economic development reflected the fortunes of the mining operations. Agriculture, primarily small farms, also existed in the city and, after the closing of the mines and the moving or closing of the smelters, agriculture enabled the city to survive into the twentieth century as Sandy transformed itself from a small mining-dependent town into a large suburban community at the southeast end of the Salt Lake Valley. Under Criterion C, the buildings of the historic district are significant because they are the best concentration of historic buildings and depict the historical development of the city. The collection of buildings provides a good cross section of the architectural styles and types throughout the contextual periods. The concentration of the variety of resources of the historical plat clearly stands out in this now large city (much of the current geographic city boundary of Sandy is a result of post-1960 annexation of surrounding land). The historic district is a contributing resource to the city of Sandy.

Scott Christensen made a motion that the Board approve the Sandy Historic District presented for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Michael Winder and passed with a unanimous vote.

John F. and Lillia Dumke House, presented by Chris Hansen.

The John F. and Lillia Dumke House, built in 1920, is architecturally significant under Criterion C as an excellent, well-preserved example of a bungalow built in the Arts and Crafts style in Ogden, Utah, and as a key component of the social structure of the period in Utah's "Second City." The east side of Ogden features many upscale residences of wealthy residents, including John Dumke's younger brother Ezekiel. John, who was a successful businessman in his own right, chose to eschew the typical upper class setting in east Ogden and build his residence on the west side of the city amidst more working class surroundings. For several years John operated a floral growing and distribution business from buildings on the property before subdividing and

selling parcels for residential development in 1949. Although there are several residences in Ogden built in the Arts and Crafts style, the Dumke House stands out as the best example in this part of the city. The carefully preserved and restored exterior and interior make this house one of the most expressive and complete Arts and Crafts homes in the west side of Ogden City.

Michael Winder made the motion to nominate John F. and Lillia Dumke House for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Pam Miller and passed with a unanimous vote.

Mills-Hancock House, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Mills-Hancock House, built in 1897, is a one-story brick residence in the Victorian Eclectic style with Eastlake detailing. The house is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C for its association with the historical and architectural development of Centerville, Utah. The house and its contributing outbuildings are eligible under the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah* with the "Railroad and Economic Expansion" contextual period. The first owners were Isaac and Mary Lehman Mills, who were prominent in the Centerville community at the turn of the century. Isaac Mills was a rancher, who lived in the house with his family until he moved to his ranch in Malad, Idaho. In 1920, Joseph Hancock, a section foreman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, moved into the house with his wife, Agnes R. Hancock, and their two children. The house remained in the Hancock family for seventy-two years. Eva V. Hancock, the daughter of Joseph and Agnes Hancock, was recognized locally and nationally for her career and volunteer work in community planning and mental health services. She organized and maintained numerous programs for the youth, the elderly, veterans, and the mentally ill. After her retirement, she continued her volunteer work, while taking care of the family home and its expansive yard. She sold the house in 1992. The new owners renovated the interior in 1992 and built a brick addition on the rear. With the exception of the rear addition, the exterior of the home has been remarkably well-preserved. The original Victorian Eclectic ornamentation on the porch is a distinctive feature of the house setting it apart from other historic and non-historic houses in the neighborhood. The Mills-Hancock House is in excellent condition and is a contributing resource in Centerville, Utah.

Scott Christensen made a motion that the Board approve the Mills-Hancock House for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Claudia Berry and passed with a unanimous vote.

Copperton Community Methodist Church, presented by Chris Hansen.

The Copperton Community Methodist Church, in Copperton, Utah, built in 1942 in nearby Kearns and moved to its current location in 1948, is significant under Criteria A and C. The building is significant under Criterion A for its association with Kearns Army Air Base, being the only one extant of four chapels originally constructed at the base and retaining its integrity. It is also significant for its association with the growth and development of the Methodist Church in west Salt Lake County, and for the role it has played in the Copperton community for patterns of religious and social life seen in its use. The church building is representative of the later development that took place, historically, within the community of Copperton. It is also significant under Criterion C as an extant example of a United States military WWII mobilization building and is representative of the military's use of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in a chapel, similar to that of New England Protestant style chapels. Located across the street and just south of the Copperton National Register Historic District (NR listed in 1986), the chapel retains its historic and architectural integrity and is a significant resource within the town of Copperton. The Board recognized Allan Jackson a gentlemen in the audience who attended the church in 1942.

Ron Coleman made a motion that the Board approve the Copperton Community Methodist Church for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Scott Christensen and passed with a unanimous vote.

Verde Homestead, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Verde Homestead, constructed 1907-late 1930s in Helper, Utah, is locally significant under Criterion A and C with a period of significance from 1916-1957. The homestead is a largely unaltered depiction of how an Italian immigrant family in the early twentieth century would have lived and sustained itself in a region that in many ways resembled their southern Italian homeland. Helper and the surrounding region was one of the last areas of Utah to be settled because of the barren and unforgiving terrain. However, the geology of the region, a portion of the Colorado Plateau, holds abundant energy resources, primarily coal and natural gas, and it was the coal mining companies and railroads that hauled the coal that attracted immigrants mostly from Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region to the area in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These immigrants brought with them the folklore, traditions, and settlement patterns of their homelands that were quite a contrast to the strict village pattern of the Mormon-settled areas of Utah. The Verde family was no exception having

moved to the region in the 1890s. Although the Verde house, a Victorian-styled side passage, is typical of American residences of the era, the collection of outbuildings and structures and their arrangement on the landscape associated with the house reveal the Verde's influence by the traditional life ways of their native Italy. Along with the outbuildings, the Verde Homestead also retains the only extant historical outdoor bake oven, or *forno*, in Helper. Domed brick and stucco ovens, which are still used extensively in southern Italy, were at one time found on many of the properties in the region owned by immigrant families. But as traditions were lost with subsequent generations, most of them deteriorated and were removed. The Verde bake oven has been maintained and a roofed shelter built over it to protect it as an important cultural artifact. This, along with the other outbuildings on the property, including those used for sausage making and wine storage, are probably the most intact representational group of buildings in Helper and reflect how immigrants dealt with living in a new land by retaining their cultural traditions. The Verde Homestead is a significant contributing historical resource in the city of Helper.

John Barton made a motion that the Board approve the Verde Homestead for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The motion was seconded by Claudia Berry and passed with a unanimous vote.

Cory showed pictures of properties that will be removed from the National Register of Historic Places. The Board does not need to take any action on the following listings:

Bonnieview Elementary– Murray (demolished)
Bruno Farmstead in Helper (demolished)
Joseph Hunter House in Cedar City (demolished)
George Dansie Farm, Riverton (demolished)
Redman Storage Building, SLC (lost integrity due to alterations)
Shupe-Williams Candy Factory, Ogden (burned down)

ADVISORY BOARD OF EDITORS' APPOINTMENTS

Phil presented to the Board new appointments and renewals for the Advisory Board of Editors. The division would like Colleen Whitley to replace Miriam Murphy whose term had expired. Colleen has edited several books on Utah history, the most current one deals with Utah mining. The division would like to renew the appointments of Stanford J. Layton and Lee Ann Kreutzer for another three-year term.

Ron Coleman made the motion to approve the new appointment and renewals. Michael Winder seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

R212-14 Distribution and Acceptable Use of Archaeological Records

A committee was formed to include Board members, Max Smith, Pam Miller and Claudia Berry to draft a R212-14. The rule was sent to the Board and administrative rules as a new rule. The public was given thirty days to comment and the Board extended the comment period another thirty days. A public hearing was held October 5. The transcripts and correspondence regarding the rules were sent to the Board for review. Also, a letter from John Harja, Assistant Director for Planning and Policy, Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office, was sent to the Board for their information. Michael suggested three options the Board may consider regarding R212-14: 1) Approve the rule, 2) Amend and adopt the rule, or 3) Send the rule back to committee for re-drafting. Michael asked Board members who were part of the committee if they had any comments.

Pam asked Michael if the Board is compelled to follow suggestion made by John Harja. Michael said that the Board makes the decisions on the rule. John Harja's letter is another comment from an interested party. His suggestion is to involve outside agencies and interested parties to be involved in the committee. The letter addresses more of the process rather than commenting on the rule itself.

Claudia stated that based on the formal comments, it seemed very clear to her that there were a number of issues that the committee simply did not think about. The committee should meet with a larger group, both federal and state s agencies and private consulting firms to re-write the rule. The points raised were legitimate.

Pam read the transcript and commended Michael Homer and Thom Roberts for the professional way in which the hearing was conducted. Pam perceives the confusion is in responsibilities under GRAMA to make sure the proper people have access to records. The misunderstanding is about authorized users and how to share the data. If that can be clarified, it would be helpful.

Michael emphasized that Kristen Jensen and Kevin Jones have done a very good job. If this is sent back to committee, the initial rule will lapse. The new committee can work on the original rule or start from the beginning.

After some discussion by the Board, a decision was reached to reappoint a committee. Michael Homer will begin the process. Michael has asked some previous committee members to serve. Claudia suggested that perhaps staff could give further details and information on the data itself. Kevin stated that they would be able to give a virtual tour.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Phil pointed out some of the key issues of the first quarter report.

- State History assisted the Governor's Mansion in developing an exhibit on the First Families and it was unveiled about three weeks ago.
- State History was the first to be contacted regarding the First Security building and City Creek development. The division stated that the building was historically significant even though it had not been listed on the National Register, but was considered eligible for the National Register and the building should receive additional consideration. Phil and Wilson met with the Governor to discuss the building. About two weeks later, the LDS Church stated that they would reconsider the building. State History is, by statute, the authority for state history.
- A number of initiatives are being requested through the Legislature, one is human remains on private lands. Kevin and Ron are increasingly in demand to investigate human remains that are unearthened due to development. Another is the Department of Community and Culture is developing a digitization plan for 1.8 million dollars. Of the 1.8 million, one million is proposed for State History.

We have gained much credibility not only within DCC but the Governor's Office as well. The staff does a professional job and they do it well and they are being recognized for the good work that is done for the citizens of Utah.

The division has put together an internal planning team. The team is getting training on the balanced scorecard which is an initiative of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The team will evaluate the goals and objectives of the division and how they can best be carried out and measured to meet our patrons' needs. One of the most important goals is to bring the division together as a whole. Phil believes the strength in the division's effectiveness is looking beyond programs. Phil encouraged the Board to review the quarterly report for further information and details.

ANNUAL MEETING

The next planning meeting date for the Annual meeting in 2007 is scheduled for December 14 at 2:00 in the Zephyr room. Michael thanked the Board for their support and dedication to the success of the Annual Meeting.

Wilson let the Board know that the National Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area and Great Basin Heritage Area were signed into law by the President on October 19. The law will provide up to ten million dollars for each of the two heritage areas. State History will work with Senators Bennett and Reid on funding. Phil recognized Wilson for his hard work on preparing information for the two areas to be approved.

Pam Miller commented that she is hopeful for the Nine Mile nomination to the National Register in 2007.

Michael expressed his appreciation to the staff of the division. He stated that it has been very gratifying as the chair to see how hard the division works

NEXT BOARD MEETING/RETREAT

Thursday, January 25, 2007 at 1:00 pm (lunch at Noon)

Rio Grande Depot

The motion to adjourn was made by Ron Coleman. Michael Winder seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

ADJOURN: 2:30 pm